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# Daily Report

## SOVIET UNION

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FBIS **DAILY REPORT**
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**Anthology of Gorbachev Speeches Published**
*LD192140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*
*1500 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Text] A book by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, entitled *Selected Speeches and Articles* [*Izbrannyye Rechi i Statyi*], has been published. It is made up of Comrade Gorbachev's speeches, articles and reports during the period April-October 1985. All materials have in common the idea of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society. They affirm the necessity of more dynamic growth in the economy. At the same time, there is the question of a new quality in the growth — switching to intensive development and rapid progress in strategically important directions.

A new tone is given in the book to problems of party social policy, a fuller implementation of the principle of social justice and the creation of a reliable food base. The tasks of activation of the human factor are based on a single socioeconomic and political aspect. The main character in our Soviet history has been and remains the people. The achievement of a new qualitative state of society is organically tied to the improvement of Soviet democracy and strengthening of control from below.

Much attention in the anthology materials is devoted to improvement of the style of party work and strict observance of Leninist principles for the selection and placement of cadres according to political, labor and moral qualities.

All-round elaboration has been given in the book to problems of war and peace, social progress and national liberation, the main foundation of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

A special place in the book is occupied by the question of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the discussion of the precongress documents. The published materials confirm the depth of Lenin's conclusion that a principled policy is the only truly correct policy.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's book awakens keen thoughts, equips one with a better understanding of the tasks facing society and the ways and means of their solutions, and furthers the development of initiative of party and economic bodies, communists and all politically conscious citizens.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House and printed at the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy printers.

**Politburo Discusses Agro-Industrial, Other Issues**
*LD191855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*
*1800 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Text] At a routine meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of speeding up the development of the material and technical basis of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex in 1986-1990. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on this question envisages targets for the expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises in these sectors and the construction of new ones; the introduction into production of highly-efficient resource-saving technological processes which provide for the deeper and more integrated processing of raw materials, which will allow an increase in the output of production in the food industries.

The attention of party, soviet, and economic bodies at the center and in the local areas has been called to the need to ensure the efficient use of capital investments that have been allocated; to ensure that capacities at processing enterprises are put into operation on time and mastered; that the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive methods of production organizations are introduced; that the quality of products is raised; and that losses of agricultural raw materials are reduced.

It is planned to carry out measures to improve the provision of housing, preschool establishments, clubs, and other cultural and amenity facilities for workers of the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the conversation that Comrade Gorbachev held with Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation front [FLN] who conveyed to the Soviet leadership a message from Algerian president Chadli Bendjedid.

Satisfaction was expressed with the ongoing development of friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Algerian Peoples Democratic Republic in all spheres. Stress was laid on the importance of links between the CPSU and the FLN. The USSR's course of strengthening relations with Algeria is a concrete expression of the CPSU's principled position of supporting peoples which are going along the path of independence and socioeconomic renewal.

The Politburo meeting discussed a number of questions connected with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

**New Sobriety Society Magazine Previewed**
*LD191528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*
*0900 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Text] The first issue of the socio-political and popular-scientific magazine *SOBRIETY AND CULTURE* [*TREZVOST I KULTURA*], press organ of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Struggle for Sobriety, will be published in January next year. The magazine's chief editor, member of the society's Central Council, Stanislav Nikolayevich Sheverdin, will introduce this illustrated monthly publication to you.

[Sheverdin] When I am asked what the *SOBRIETY AND CULTURE* magazine should be like and what it will be like, I reply as follows: This question should be addressed to our readers. Readers' letters develop the ideas contained in the Central Committee decisions on measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. These letters touch upon every sphere of our life — work, public, domestic, family spheres — and every individ-

ual. I repeat: The magazine has not been published yet but it is already being created with readers help. For example engineer Boris Myagkov, a Muscovite who has devoted a lot of attention to searching for forgotten, interesting anti-alcoholic works by Soviet writers of the early twenties, has proposed we publish Mikhail' Bulgakov's so called little satires, which are unknown to our readers. These works even now, one could say, accurately hit at this most evil enemy of drunkenness.

The problem of drunkenness and alcoholism cannot be solved only through efforts of state organisations and institutions; it can only be solved through the mobilization of public forces. That is why in our mail, and correspondingly in our articles, there will be quite a lot of material addressed to the aktiv of the basic organizations of the Society for Struggle for Sobriety, to the aktiv of sobriety clubs, which have made their work more active in the new conditions, and — this should be especially stressed — these materials will be addressed to drinkers.

In connection with this principle of the magazine's work, as well as the principle of the whole anti-alcoholic propaganda work, there should be and will be confidentiality of dialogue with all those interested in the full liquidation of drunkennessand alcoholism.

We would like everybody to understand the harm of small doses. Sobriety is not simply anti-drunkenness, absence of drinking. It is a harmonious, full life, rich in content and full-blooded.

The magazine is not only going to illuminate the struggle against drunkenness. It will also describe those conditions which, thanks to the decisions of the party Central Committee and the government, guarantee the intensification and ultimate success of the struggle. The magazine will also tell about the public forces participating in the movement. These, alongside the Society for Struggle for Sobriety and its local organizations, are also trade union organizations, since the USSR trade unions have appeared in the role of main founder of the Society for Struggle for Sobriety.

Public participation in the work of the society and the magazine is manifested in the very make-up of the society's central council and the magazine's aktiv. Amongst the activists there are people of most varied professions and positions — workers, farmers, students and sportsmen.

The first issue quite extensively reflects the work of the first, founding conference, which elected the leading bodies and laid the foundations of the entire sobriety movement. It publishes the rules of the Society for Struggle for Sobriety. The issue contains the speeches of many participants in the conference and it introduces some of our permanent sections. For example, it introduces readers' discussions, with the discussions having various profiles. In the same issue the readers will find material and learn about some of the magazine's directions concerning the spending of free time, organization of leisure and conduct of sporting events.

The magazine starts with a circulation of a half-million. This already shows our readers' interest in the magazine and we will be trying to strengthen that interest. And we would of course like our magazine not just to be subscribed to but — I go back to that with which I began — to be actively participated in, through letters, suggestions, critical observations.

### Academic Views Social Justice in Soviet Society

PM181024 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* in Russian 15 December 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 3,000-word article entitled "Social Justice — Principle of Our Life" by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Rogovin. The article is carried under the "Political Conversations" rubric and examines the importance of social justice for society's development. Rogovin asserts that a "sense of social injustice can demoralize people and engender social apathy or cynicism." He accepts that "by no means all opportunities for the practical implementation of the principles of social justice existing objectively at the present stage of our society's development have been sufficiently fully or widely realized." He notes that the "need for profound improvements in all spheres of life in the seventies and early eighties was not promptly or properly evaluated." Rogovin distinguishes between "objectively inevitable" elements of social injustice, which are to be "gradually eliminated by the planned improvements of social relations," and those elements created by "violations of the principles of social justice," which must be "resolutely eliminated." He notes the significance attached by the party to the "strict monitoring of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption and to preventing all attempts to use socialist property for selfish aims." He concludes that the nationwide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which emphasizes the role of social justice, will determine ways to "more consistently assert social justice in all our society's vital activity."

### RSFSR Government Presidium Session Held

*PM181641 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 1*

[Unattributed rpeort: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A regular session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of work done by the RSFSR Ministry of Geology to introduce the achievements of science and technology in the exploration and prospecting of oil and gas deposits.

Noting the branch's progressive development during the current 5-year plan period, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium drew attention to the fact that the level of the ministry's organizational work to speed up scientific and technical progress still fails to correspond to demands made and does not ensure the unconditional fulfillment of tasks connected with further strengthening the raw materials base of the republic's oil and gas industry in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Many leaders and engineering and technical workers show passivity in resolving the issues of introducing scientific and technological achievements and up-to-date technologies and methods of work organization, and they participate poorly in improving production processes. The proportion of manual and heavy physical labor is still great in the ministry's enterprises and has been reduced only slowly during the 11th

5-Year Plan. The ministry has failed to adopt effective measures to enhance the role of scientific research organizations within its jurisdiction and to widely involve the scientific potential of science in the USSR Ministry of Geology and institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that sector leaders radically reorganize their work.

The session examined the question of work done by the Council of Ministers in Komi ASSR to implement the general educational and vocational school reform. The extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs in this sphere was noted. The organs and academic establishments of national and vocational and technical education have failed to adopt effective measures to raise the level of the academic and educational process and to improve students' work education, training, and vocational orientation. A number of other shortcomings were named. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium deemed it necessary to adopt urgent and effective measures to rectify the situation.

Other issues were also examined.

[Shorter report in Moscow *IZVESTIYA* Russian 18 December 1985 Morning Edition on page 2 states that "V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, led the session."]

## Editorial Scores 'Unobjective' Reporting

*PM200952 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Only the Truth!"]

[Text] The previous week, because of damage to the main heating conduit, 8 of the largest city districts in Syktyvkar were left without heat or hot water for 48 hours. According to the most modest estimates — 20,000 people! Not an isolated instance. Last winter brought to light many shortcomings in the work of the autonomous republic's municipal services and in the heat supply to cities and workers settlements. On the other hand, there were many assurances, starting in March. That was when V. Popov, Komi ASSR minister of housing and municipal services, addressed a session of the republic Supreme Soviet and reported that all was proceeding as it should. Appropriations were being assimilated, installations were being prepared for the winter, measures had been outlined. The deputies believed him. Later he just as assuredly informed the residents of the autonomous republic's capital: "Skytyvkar City is well prepared for the winter." And, as can now be seen, he was deceiving both sets of people.

Cheerful reports of work badly done, distortion of the actual state of affairs, attempts to lull the vigilance of higher organs and monitoring organizations — all these manifestations of subjectivism and irresponsibility are becoming particularly intolerable in our time. The party emphasizes: Not only do we set great aims, but we must learn to achieve them by other methods, resolutely sweeping aside embellishment, deception, and considerations of the honor of the uniform or any others that prevent people from seeing the real situation. Now more than ever a leader's word, signature, and fame must guarantee only the truth! Without this it is impossible to work accurately or to fulfill a correct and comprehensively weighted socioeconomic policy. Leaders, soviet, economic, and party organs, Communists, and labor collectives — all of us in short — need more light and more truth about how things stand in the sectors and regions and in every section, even the smallest one. This is precisely why the party demands of cadres unity of word and deed and wages an indefatigable struggle against ostentation, bias, and any kind of embellishment.

New initiatives and stimulus are inevitable when people diverge from these demands by even an inch — which gives the scope in our affairs, can lead to tremendous losses.

In the very intricate complex of economic ties half-truths or deception can play the role of a hidden detonator which blows up the planned and balanced nature of our efforts from within. For example, people at the Lena Basin Way Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, where the chief is V. Ponchenko, systematically engaged in exaggerated reporting and regularly sent "upstairs" deceitful information to the effect that more than half of all way-work was being fulfilled every year with a fundamental improvement in shipping conditions on difficult sections. It was greeted with satisfaction. Then it was passed to the shipping line. The captains sailed their ships into the waters of the basin and... ran aground. There were once as many such incidents last year as in the previous year. In turn thousands and thousands of metric tons of freight arrived late at its destination, where people were unable to produce output on schedule. False words and the desire to make things appear better than they are cost dear!

Of course, all this might not have happened if people in the corresponding ministries and departments, as demanded by the times, had more boldly mastered the method of critical analysis, heeded more attentively the reports and suggestions being made by working people, visited labor collectives, and known their cadres better.

It is well known what forms a love of ostentation takes: hastily cut coats and hastily erected plants, unchecked drawings and loose screws... The pace for slapdash jobs is dictated by a hand in a hurry to make the final flourish in an ostentatious report: Done ahead of schedule! Done! Done! Commissioned! Forgetting about exactingness and self-criticalness, forgetting their duty to the people and the party, certain leaders and collectives seek to perpetuate themselves on the list of bonuses without thinking about the fragility of what they have "given" to the national economy. Let us remember: Here people also count on connivance. Meanwhile, when reporting the commissioning of a new project, the installation of new equipment, or the commissioning of a new machine, leaders "forget" to say even a single word about imperfections. The report must be only triumphant! — proclaims the old cliche, against which all must also struggle together. But then workdays start — and how many cases we know of where, because of imperfections, operatory collectives struggle for years before they start to produce full-value output.

But let us ponder. What lies at the bottom of unobjective

information and, to put it simply, makes very responsible workers give false evidence? Let us take a fact of striking simplicity discovered by workers of the RSFSR People's Control Committee at the "Belinskselmash" plant in Penza oblast and the "Altayselmash" plant. There the chief engineers, A. Pozdnyakov and B. Andryakin, overstated the weight of agricultural machines in technological documentation with the knowledge of the directors, N. Shchadrin and A. Kurlov. On the false basis they demanded and got more metal. The "surplus" reached some 10,000 metric tons in a year! They they passed it off as metal which had been saved as a result of great endeavor, or as metal "freed" as the result of "long work" on "improving the design of the machines. A separate line in reports indicated a "new seed drill" which was supposedly less metal-intensive but which was, in fact, the same as before. and this running on the spot was supposed to increase the equipment available to agriculture, and people counted on it when drawing up plans!..

Let us reflect on why embellishment has become almost the norm. Of course, it is not all a simple matter, and deception cannot be ascribed just to the moral imperfection of certain leaders. Both spurious departmental and parochial interests and the imperfection of economic relations certainly dictate their own rules, drawing people willy-nilly onto a false path. But truth alone is the cure for the acquired protective methods which are used to the detriment of the cause! For example: "We must not speak of shortcomings or show up a scoundrel because, on the whole, all is well with us"; "we must not distress the bosses with negative facts..." Even when acknowledging criticism of them in the press, the purveyors of such views do not focus attention on it but waste their energy on circuitous maneuvers, as has happened, for example, in a number of replies to *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* from Ryazan and Yaroslavl Party Obkoms. But all half-hearted "acknowledgments" of criticism reveal nothing but a desire to conceal the truth.

Let us openly admit that among those "at the helm" in particular spheres there are still many leaders who not only take comforting reports on trust but frequently protect and shield their own subordinates. Such "tutelage" is frequently associated with the fact that haste, lack of rhythm, the slurring over of shortcomings, and inflated percentages are even desirable to a leader and appear because of shortcomings in his personal style of leadership, if not under pressure from him. In such cases party organs and party organizations, in addition to the monitoring services, must possess special keenness of vision. It is time, we believe, to make a rule of those still exceptionally rare cases where someone bears full responsibility for the distortion of information and for deliberate disorientation in economic and social building. This isindispensable.

It has to be said that sometimes, unfortunately, even party organizations are guilty of insincerity. An investigation conducted several years ago in a number of Moscow Rayons revealed that raykom workers consider information sent... from primary party organizations to be the least reliable. And the most reliable is the information they obtain on visiting primary organizations and talking with people. This would seem to be a reliable channel! But it is still under utilized. The nature of this half-truth, we believe, lies in the creation of paperwork and the large amount of reporting — which prevents party activists from making a thoughtful analysis or amplifying data. On the other hand, of course, we must not close our eyes to the fact that a lack of proper principledness can put them under the thumb of unscrupulous administrators. It may be assumed that elementary ignorance of things also frequently lets people down. This is all the more dangerous because today new people are taking over the leadership of many sectors, and the routine of ignoring things and of half-hearted revelations can prove a very serious test for them. in order to avoid this routine, it is necessary above all to foster in them a sense of realism, a sense of party responsibility for the entrusted task.

At the same time a certain share of the blame for flaws in the practice of submitting reports and informing higher organs lies with local party committees and party apparatus workers. It is no secret that one-sided and superficial illumination of the situation in the rayon, city, or oblast, lack of self-criticalness, and ostentation are still quite common in their own information and in speeches by party committee secretaries and workers at plenums, aktiv meetings, party meetings, and conferences. And *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* has written repeatedly about situations of contentment and complacency behind which serious omissions have been discovered. It is simply essential to speak loudly and honestly about all this from the rostrums of the party conferences which have begun in oblast party organizations!

No information can be inconvenient if it is objective and honest in a party-minded way! Now that the party is approaching its 27th congress it is particularly important to create in every party organization an atmosphere which would totally exclude unobjective assessments, self-praise, and ostentation and open broad scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below. In precisely this way alone is it possible to avoid great blunders in policy and practical work.

It was no coincidence that a great deal of attention was devoted to these questions at a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. For the removal of all causes which prevent people from knowing the truth, "whatever it might be," must become an important part of work on improving the activity of party committees and economic organs and increasing cadres' responsibility. Let Lenin's behest that we need only the complete truth and the ability to uncover sores in good time, make the correct diagnosis, and resolutely rectify the situation be the immutable rule in resolving all our current and long-term tasks!

**Marchuk Meets with Moscow Propagandists, Activists**
*PM191148 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 3*

[L. Matusovskaya report: "Science: Problems and Plans"]

[Text] an interesting "roundtable" meeting was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom and CPSU Moscow Obkom House of Political Enlightenment.

Academician G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, was the guest of propaganda workers, lecturers, and

party activists from the capital's enterprises and organizations. The meeting was a kind of continuation of the recent city sociopolitical lectures. G.I. Marchuk started by answering those questions which were addressed to him during the lectures. In particular these related to the role and tasks of the capital's science in production intensification, its comprehensive mechanization and automation, and the solution of global scientific problems. The meeting participants were greatly interested by the discussion of the achievements of and prospects for the development of computer technology and its utilization in various spheres of the economy, science, and everyday life. The lecturers and propaganda workers obtained information which will help them to promote more actively the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the capital's national economy and to introduce the most important achievements of scientific and design thought more extensively into production.

**Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Holds Session**

*AU121437 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 1*

["An Information Announcement on Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opened on 4 December at 1000 hours.

Participating in the session proceedings were comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

The session was opened by deputy P.G. Kostyuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman.

Those present paid the tribute of one-minute silence to the memory of deputies V.V. Obrevko and V.F. Pokhodin who died after the last session.

On a report delivered on behalf of the Credentials Commission by deputy K.I. Panikarskiy, commission chairman, the Supreme Soviet adopted a decision recognizing the credentials of deputy A.S. Rezhnichenko, elected for Komsomolskiy constituency in Kharkov Oblast.

The following agenda was approved:

1 — The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1986 and the Progress Made in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1985.

2 — The State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1986 and the Fulfillment of the 1984 Budget of the Ukrainian SSR.

3 — The approval of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report on the first item on the agenda wa delivered by deputy V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, and on the second item by deputy V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

A coreport on the first and the second items on the agenda was then delivered on behalf of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions by deputy V.G. Malomuzh, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission.

Debates on the first and the second items opened. The speakers in the discussion were: Deputy V.G. Kucherenko, Donetsk Obkom second secretary; and Deputy L.S. Zinchenko, woman electric fitter at the Kharkov Electro-engineering Plant production association.

Following an intermission, the discussion on the reports and co-report continued with Deputy N.K. Zadoya, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman, in the chair. The following deputies took the floor: S.A. Stezhko, Krivoy Rog Gorkom first secretary in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; A.S. Myakota, Poltava Oblispolkom chairman; N.S. Surgay, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; G. Ya. Boyko, brigade leader at the dairy farm of the Matusovskiy sugar combine's sovkhoz in Shpolyanskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast; I.K. Pokhodnya, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; I.I. Zagorulko, Rovno Obkom second secretary; V.A. Zinkovskiy, operator at the Azot production association in Severodonetsk, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; I.S. Plyushch, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman; A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro- Industrial Committee; and B.S. Oleynik, chief of the Southwestern railroad.

The discussion on the first and second items on the agenda continued at the afternoon session chaired by Deputy P.G. Kostyuk. The following deputies participated in the discussion: G.I. Kuzyk, chairman of the 22d CPSU Congress kolkhoz in Bershadskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; L.G. Chernushenko, woman spinner at the 26th CPSU Congress cotton combine in Kherson; B.A. Grechko, Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; T.I. Artoshenko, woman teacher at the secondary school No 16 in Chernigov; V.F. Veres, general director of the Prikarpatles production association named after the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine, in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast; and M.V. Plechy, chairman of the Orlovskiy village soviet executive committee in the Crimean Oblast.

A concluding speech on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted the Ukrainian SSR law on the 1986 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR and a decision on the progress made in fulfilling the 1985 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR.

Deputy V.P. Kozeruk delivered a concluding speech on the second item on the agenda.

The deputies unanimously adopted the Ukrainian SSR law on the 1986 State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR and a decision endorsing the report on fulfilling the 1984 State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR.

A report on the approval of the decrees adopted by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the sessions was detivered by dehuty N.G. Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted laws and decisions approving the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

On the motion of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted the decision to appoint Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan Ukrainian minister on grain products, and Comrades V.P. Sytnik and A.N. Tkachenko, deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee — Ukrainian ministers.

The issue of some changes in the composition of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions was also examined.

In response to an inquiry made at the session by deputies, P.P. Vokov, Ukrainian minister of motor transport, announced the measures which are being taken to further improve transport services for the population. The session adopted an appropriate decision on the deputies' inquiry.

With this, the second session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation ended its proceedings.

## PRAVDA Reports on Cherkassy Party Conference

*PM181600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85*
*First Edition p 2*

[Correspondent M. Odinets report under the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences" and the general heading "To Advance Further": "Cherkassy"]

[Text] When N. Chepurnoy, first secretary of Cherkasskiy Party Raykom, took the rostrum at the oblast party conference the hall became particularly quiet. Communists know Nikolay Ivanovich as a thoughtful and enterprising leader. Praising the work of this raykom in his report, I. Lutak, the party obkom first secretary, called for the experience it has amassed to be extensively exploited. For many years now the rayon has been achieving notable results in both stockraising and crop farming. This year each hectare of grain crops there produced over 40 quintals of grain.

It was also stated at the conference that Smela Gorkom and Zolotonoshsky Party Raykom are achieving high efficiency in organizational and educational work.

Communists' purposeful efforts have ensured the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment by the oblast's working people of the 5-year plan target for labor productivity growth in industry. The target for output production is nearing completion. Various products worth almost R250 million will be produced over and above the plan. But both the main speaker and most of the other speakers in the debate said: "Considerably more could have been done." They also stated figures — more than one-third of the oblast's enterprises are not ensuring the output volume growth rates stipulated for the 5-year plan. The number of laggard enterprises has increased.

The delegates noted changes for the better in capital construction and an increase in the level of its industrialization. At the same time it was stated that no fundamental breakthrough in this sector has yet been achieved. Bureau and obkom secretaries I. Lutak, Yu. But, and K. Yastreb have not shown the proper demandingness toward the leaders of the leading construction organizations, which have permitted serious lags. As a result almost R250 million in capital investment has not been utilized since the start of the 5-year plan.

The state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex was examined in detail. The increase in the funds invested in agriculture, the growth in deliveries of mineral fertilizers, the expansion of the stocks of reclaimed land, the introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract, and the resolution of social tasks in the countryside have made their mark. The average annual volume of grain and sunflower purchases has increased. The plans for the sale of potatoes have been fulfilled and the oblast has coped ahead of schedule with the pledges for the sale of livestock products.

However, in many rayons by no means full use is being made of the growing material-technical and economic potential for increasing agricultural output. In the current 5-year plan the oblast has cut production and owes the state more than half a million metric tons of grain, 3.5 million metric tons of sugar beet, and a considerable quantity of sunflowers and vegetables. The responsibility for this, the conference delegates said, lies largely with the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom. Justifiable complaints have been made against N. Grishko and B. Kapustyanskiy, first secretaries of Shpolyanskiy and Monastyrishchenskiy Party Raykoms respectively.

Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. Parubok, leader of a mechanized team at the Suvorov kolkhoz in Zhashkovskiy Rayon, took the rostrum. For several years in succession now this team has obtained more than 500-quintal harvests of sugar beet. Other sugar beet farmers in the rayon have also been successful. Yet in neighboring Monastyrishchenskiy, Mankovskiy, and Umanskiy Rayons average annual yields are many tens of quintals lower.

"Who is preventing our experience from being utilized?" was the question posed by the team leader.

He also found it necessary to talk about sugar refineries, at which a great deal of raw material is lost. The conference supported the team leader and posed the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee the question of the need to further reconstruct the Verkhnyachskiy, Zhashkovskiy, and Shramkovskiy sugar refineries.

The conference noted with satisfaction that concrete work to bring intensive growth factors into play has helped to increase meat production by 33 percent this year in comparison with 1980 — as stipulated by the pledges approved by the CPSU Central Committee — and milk production by 29 percent as against a pledge of 23.5 percent. The 5-year plans for the sale of livestock products to the state have been fulfilled.

On whatever topic the speakers spoke, they analyzed the questions raised from a party standpoint and made an exacting assessment of the work of party organizations. The party obkom bureau was justifiably reproached for the fact that party committees and primary party organizations are still poorly restructuring their work in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. It was stated that obkom secretaries and section chiefs do not always profoundly analyze the state of affairs in sectors and labor collectives and often restrict themselves to verifying shortcomings. Instead of organizing and verifying the execution of adopted directives certain party committee workers take it upon themselves to resolve questions of an operational and administrative nature.

When examining questions of further improving the style of party committees' work the conference sharply criticized the Ukrainian Communist Party Talnovskiy Raykom. Instead of painstaking organizational work former First Secretary V. Putiy embarked on the path of excessive administration and did not make a principled assessment of instances of mismanagement and overreporting. Exacting demands were also made of M. Skunzyak, N. Pampukha, and V. Ilyashenko, leaders of Kanev Gorkom and Lysyanskiy and Smelyanskiy Party Raykoms respectively, who find obsolete leadership methods attractive.

The delegates expressed concern at the serious shortcomings in cadre selection, placement, and training. Over the past 2 years 50 leaders have been released for various reasons. Almost 50 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been replaced and on 23 farms this has happened twice. The conference demanded that cadre selection and training be improved in every possible way.

A. Zdorovtsev, rector of the Uman Agricultural Institute; A. Sytnik, chief producer at the oblast theater; V. Drozhanaya, secretary of the party organization at Zvenigorodka no. 3 school; and many others expressed their wishes for the further improvement of party organizations' ideological and mass political work. It was stressed that it does not yet accord everywhere with the growing demands. Propaganda and agitation departments, science and teaching establishments, the obkom's administrative organs, and party gorkoms and raykoms have not yet ensured the proper effectiveness of this work. Strict demands were made on Communists at the oblast public education department and the vocational and technical education administration, who have not yet really become involved in restructuring the teaching and educational process. It was stated that there are few critical items in the oblast's *CHERKASKA PRAVDA* and *MOLOD CHERKASHCHINI* newspapers, and broadcasts of the oblast television and radio committee and many publications and broadcasts lack the proper depth. the speakers stressed that the party obkom and its Secretary G. Sukhovershko, who is in charge of this sector, must concern themselves more often and more persistently with questions of ideological work.

The delegates examined in detail the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Statutes with proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

At an organizational plenum of the party obkom I.K. Lutak was reelected first secretary of Cherkassy Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

## Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kharkov Party Conference

*AU170847 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 2*

[RATAU report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secreary, at the 7 December Kharkov city party report and election conference]

[Text] Our party and country, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, are on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. We are due to give accounts of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the work carried out in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and to draw up plans for the future.

What makes the present report and election campaign in party organizations distinctive is the fact that it is taking place after the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, in the period of the nationwide discussion on highly important precongress documents. The speeches, critical remarks, and proposals made during this discussion are evidence of the increased activity and responsibility of the Communists and all working people for the state of affairs not only in their own collective, but also in the party and the country as a whole, and for the consolidation of peace and international security.

**The Communists and all working people of the country, including our republic, have with approval received the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, as well as the documents of the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session.**

**There are every grounds to say that the great political tasks set for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the consistent and constructive foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state have been given party- and nation-wide support.**

The achievements scored in honor of the party congress by the working people of all union republics, and by production collectives in all parts of our great homeland are considerable.

Indeed, in the current 5-year period as a whole, the country has done a great deal. Production and scientific-technical potential has also significantly risen in our republic. The 5-year targets for raising the national income and the productivity of communal labor have been exceeded. Supplies to the population, including of foodstuffs, have improved. Our people have begun to live better and richer both spiritually and materially.

**The part contributed by the workers of Kharkov City, which ranks among the country's largest industrial centers, and by its party organization has been appreciable.**

As noted in the report and speeches, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, in the period under review the gorkom has paid more

purposeful attention to the economy, to tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress, to the saving of resources, and to the improved quality of production, that is to the most topical issues of our economy. This has produced its results. In the current 5-year period, the targets for raising production volumes and labor productivity will, in the sum total of the annual plans, have been exceeded. The entire increase in industrial production has been achieved by means of raising labor productivity. It is a pleasure to note that the inhabitants of Kharkov are fulfilling their pedge to work two days on raw and other materials, as well as energy saved.

The second stage of the subway has been put into service a year ahead of schedule. The discharge of unpurified sewage in Kharkov has been fully stopped.

City enterprises and organizations have been giving great mentor's assistance to farms in the oblast and in the non-Chernozemzone of the RSFSR, as well as participating in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

Neither must one overlook the great part contributed by the city's scientists and cultural workers in the development of the country's economy and cultural potential.

As ever, the Communists have been in the vanguard of labor collectives, and have initiated many good deeds. The conference participants spoke about them — front-rankers in mass socialist competitions. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed thanks for the selfless and conscientious toil of all those who, in highly valuing proletarian traditions, are redoubling the glory of Kharkov and are constantly strengthening the country's might.

However, no achievements entitle one to complacency, and even less so to reconcilation with the failure to fulfill the plan, with the shortcomings and omissions which, unfortunately, are abundant. The pace of raising production volumes and labor productivity is slower than that set under the 5-year plan and sionificantly slower than, for example, that in Kiev. In the current year, the number of lagging enterprises has increased, some enterprises have been falling short of supply obligations, and of the targets for reducing production costs. At a number of enterprises, wages have been growing more rapidly than labor productivity. The plans for capital construction have been systematically underfulfilled. The level of utilizing capital investments and of putting fixed assets into operation has been lower than the city's and the republic's average. The city's allocations for housing construction have not been fully utilized.

Unacceptable is also the fact that, among the republic's industrial cities, in the current 5-year period Kharkov has been lagging far behind in the pace of raising labor productivity in industry. And this was not mere chance. After all, almost a third of the city's workers have been engaged in manual labor. The level of mechanizing production processes is rising slowly. The factor of metal utilization in machine building has even dropped. Thousands of tons of metal are being wasted each year. At the same time, technologies as advanced and resource-saving as cold and hot pressing out [vydavlivaniye], powder and special electric metallurgy are being applied still too slowly.

The inhabitants of Kharkov have filed quite a few complaints about substandard housing construction. The planned social centers in large residential districts, the Altovkiy and the Alekseyevskiy, have not been built yet. The inhabitants of Kharkov still have not been fully provided with children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, trade centers, and motion picture theaters. However, capital investments for these purposes have systematically been underutilized.

There have been quite a few complaints about the performance of municipal and consumer services. People are forced to waste much time to repair a water tap or a gas heater, let alone repairs to apartments.

Of course, it was noted here quite correctly that those responsible for this are above all rayon and the city executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, their leadrs, and specifically Comrades N.S. Timoshin, B.K. Zelenskiy, and V.V. Bulkey. But a serious reproach is also to be made to the gorkom and oblast organizations.

**In their entire activity, party, administrative, and economic organizations must proceed from the point that it is not only our people's preparation, industriousness, and interest that are determinant for our plans and decisions, but also to a large extent the state of their health, prosperity, and even moods.** This is why it is necessary to much better and more purposefully attend to housing, to the development of the sphere of services, to improvements in trade, health service, and sociocultural services, to the work of transport, and to providing the working people with good conditions for full-value leisure.

It is highly important to note that the conference has openly and critically discussed production problems, issues concerning the city inhabitants, the causes of shortcomings, and the conclusions which are to be drawn from the results of the work performed in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. But it is also important to let each laborer of the collective and each Communist impart this principled and business-like attitude and the concern of the conference delegates for the utilization of all existing reserves, and to mobilize them for good work.

Allow me, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, to touch upon some issues which should be paid significantly more attention by the city party organization.

First of all, let us talk about the further development of **machine building**. In Kharkov, there are concentrated very big machine-building associations and enterprises, designing and planning organizations. Attensting to the measure of responsibility before the country is the fact that the city's part in the national production of tractors, large electric machines, diesel engines for mainline locomotives, turbines for nuclear power stations, and many other items is significant. It is known that the quality of production of machine building enterprises to a great extent determines the level of the national economy, primarily of such branches as power production, transport, agriculture, and others.

Having expressed preoccupation about the state of affairs in individual sectors, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy set a number of concrete tasks for improving machine-building production. It

was emphasized that it is necessary to strive to raise the most important technical and economic indexes of this production to those of the best Soviet and foreign analogues. In particular, serious reproaches were addressed to the leaders of the Kharkov tractor plant and the tractor engines plant, as well as to comrades S.L. Abdula and I.A. Koval, designers.

The gorkom, raykoms, and party committees should take the development and production of new equipment, the application of resource-saving technologies and of means for mechanizing and automating production processes under their particular control.

**What should be sought today is not to partly modernize machines and equipment, and not to improve the existing technologies, but to change over to technological systems which are new in principle, and to new generations of equipment which is the most effective.**

The inhabitants of Kharkov are experienced in this respect. As early as in the first 5-year periods, the collective of the locomotive building plant (now the Malyshev plant) developed and rapidly organized serial production of powerful ship diesel engines. By the way, these engines were lighter and more economical than those purchased by our country at that time for gold in Switzerland.

Or take another example. In its time, the electroengineering plant mastered in a short time the production of generators which were powerful for those times. In this way it had eliminated our dependence on the U.S. firm General Electric.

In those memorable days, on the initiative of party and trade union committees, creative shock brigades were formed, working conferences were held, and general technical training was organized. The workers class displayed true mass heroism. And as a result of this, the first 5-year plan was fulfilled in 3 years and 3 months. The volume of industrial production went up 4.4 times, and that of metal and electrotechnical plants 6.3 times. This experience should always be kept in reserve by the city's party organization, and it must be kept in mind by engineers and technicians.

In our times, the turbines, the conditioners, the Hammer and Sickle, the aggregate lathes, and the tool making plants have worked out an integral system for renewing production, as well as for developing and putting into production equipment of the best quality.

In line with the directives of the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific-technical progress and with the CPSU Central Committee decision on the Kharkov Gorkom's report, a program is being worked out in the city for raising the technical standards and quality of machine building production. This work is to be hastened so that the program will be operative from the first days of the new 5-year period.

I consider, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that the accumulated experience and the existing scientific technical potential enable the party conference to set the following task: **In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the entire production of Kharkov machine builders should be — in its technical standards and quality — at the highest level in the country and competitive on the world market.** This has to be done, of course, not at any price. In doing this, high national economic effect also has to be ensured. In other words, economic effectiveness should significantly exceed outlays.

Obviously, the task is not easy, but the Kharkov party organization can cope with it. And life itself calls for it. In accomplishing this task, the role and responsibility of **engineering and technical workers** is very great. The image of the engineer we would like to see today was discussed at the recent solemn meeting of the collective of the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute decorated with two orders.

Today I consider it necessary, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, to request party organizations and leaders of industrial enterprises **to take all measures and to provide all conditions to raise the creative activity of engineers and technicians in production, and to make significantly fuller use of the abilities of inventors and rationalizers.** No technical progress is possible without that. In Kharkov alone, the engineering and technical personnel numbers 150,000. This is an enormous force indeed. And the great potential of this army of highly qualified specialists has to be engaged fully.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then noted that **it was only possible to accomplish tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress in close and creative cooperation between science and production.** The city's scientists have done a great deal to develop fundamental research, to explore space and mineral deposits, and to protect the people's health. Now it is no less important to intensify the technical aspect of using the achievements of fundamental sciences. After all, this is precisely the direction in which the city's scientific potential is still being used insufficiently.

This applies primarily to scientific research institutes and designing bureaus. In the current 5-year period, the average annual outlays for papers and research in these establishments have increased 10 percent, while economic effect from applying their results has even dropped. Only one-third of completed papers are being applied annually. Many works are being completed below the level of the best Soviet and foreign samples. There have been serious complaints about the works of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Industrial By-Product Coke Establishments (under Comrade .K. Uspenskiy, director; and Comrade A.M. Pristupa, party organization secretary); the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Heavy Machinery Plants (under comrades O.P. Ravyakin and A.A. Yakimenko); the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Tractors and Farm Machinery Plants (under comrades P.A. Sazonov and N.A. Lyubenko); the Southern State Institute for the Design and Planning on Cement Plants (under comrades I.F. Ponomarev and V.A. Pesikov). Some organizations have directed their main efforts at working out various petty methods, instructions, forms for reports, and other kinds of paper work. Naturally enough, an end must be put to this, and the sooner the better.

Branch institutes must be literally confronted with what they are called upon to do: To create advanced equipment and technol-

uf headlineShcherbitskiy Visits Kharkov Collectives
*AU171033 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 2*

[RATAU report on the conference of the Kharkov City Party Organization: "To Accelerate Scientific-Technical Progress Is a Matter of Party Concern"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the city party conference, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited a number of labor collectives in Kharkov. In conversations with party, administrative, and economic leaders, with workers, specialists, and scientists, he discussed a wide range of questions connected with accomplishing the tasks set by the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and with preparations for the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. Particular attention was called to the need to make full use everywhere of the existing reserves to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to improve the quality of production, and to save resources. It was emphasized that not even one single production or scientific collective must remain aloof from this important task.

As reported in the press, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited the Kharkov V.I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute, presented the collective of the institute, ranking among the Ukraine's oldest, with the Order of the October Revolution conferred on it for the great services in training highly qualified specialists, in developing scientific research, and on the occasion of the centenary of its foundation.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Kharkov S.M. Kirov Turbines Plant production association for building nuclear turbines, which is the branch's head enterprise for the production of steam turbines for nuclear electric power stationms and one of the main suppliers of equipment for Soviet hydraulic turbines. The association has organized the serial production of giant turbines. Each of them has the capacity of all electric power stations in pre-revolutionary Russia, and two of them exceed the capacity of the stations provided under the plan drawn up by the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia.

General Director V.F. Abramovskiy, Party Committee Secretary A.A. Bugayets, and other association leaders briefed about the results of the work performed by the collective in the current 5-year period. The plans for increasing the volumes of production and labor productivity are being overfulfilled. The association ranks among the initiators of the movement for fulfilling the 5-year plan without increasing resources. In recent times, the association has been increasing production without consuming additional material resources. What is highly important, it has coped with all obligations contracted for the delivery of steam and hydraulic turbines to the consumers. The share of high-quality production has reached in the current year 66 percent of the total.

In conversatrions with the association's personnel it was pointed out that the collective was expected to make even fuller use of its possibilities to raise the effectiveness of production. While ensuring high reliability and economy of turbines, it is necessary to persistently reduce metal and labor intensiveness. The turbine builders have the pressing duty to make their production more rhythmical, to raise labor productivity even more by taking technical measures, to promote billet welding, vane, and some other productions, as well as to increase the output of consumer goods.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary also inquired about the state of organizational party and educational work at the association, and about providing the turbine builders with housing, medical, and cultural services.

While visiting the Kharkov branch of the Ukrainian N.D. Strazhesko Scientific Research Institute for Cardiology and the republic's cardiological clinic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself with the main directions in the activity of these establishments. An account on them was given by Hero ofSocialist Labor L.T. Malaya, branch director and member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; V.N. Chernov, chief physician in the clinic; and leaders of subunits. The research fellows study the mechanisms of the origin and development of arteriosclerosis, the effects of various drugs on the course of cardio-vascular diseases, develop modern methods for their mass prevention among industrial workers, and improve the existing system of cardiological assistance given in stages to the population. The branch actively participates in the training of highly qualified scientific, scientific-teaching, and practical cadres for medical institutions in the Ukraine and other union republics, as well as in many foreign countries.

In the Kharkov Gorkom headquarters, V.V. Shcherbitskiy met gorkom bureau members. During a conversation, he examined questions concerning the organizational and ideoeducational work of the city party organization, and the further socioeconomic development of the city. The role of Kharkov as an important industrial, scientific, and educational center in the accomplishment of tasks for scientific-technical progress and for accelerating the switch over of various economic branches to the tracks of intensification was emphasized.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected the city's new residential districts and trade enterprises.

During the visit to Kharkov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by V.P. Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary, and A.S. Maselskiy, oblispolkom chairman.

**Shcherbitskiy Presents Order to Kharkov Institute**
*AU121204 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Dec 85 pp 1-2*

[RATAU report: "Improving the Preparation of Specialists and Improving the Effectiveness of Scientific Papers: Presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the V. I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute in Kharkov"]

[Excerpts] The centennial biography of the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute bearing the name of V. I. Lenin is rich in memorable events, in glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor

traditions. An entire pleiad of prominent people whose names have been recorded in gold letters in the annals of home and world science were trained within its walls.

Under Soviet rule, the possibilities of the republic's important higher educational establishment have immeasurably increased. It has trained nearly 100,000 specialists for various branches of the national economy, and has been conducting profound reasearch in many fields of science. Wide recognition has been won by its scientific schools in the field of turbine and locomotive construction, of developing internal combustion engines, of the solid-state physics, and others. In the current 5-year period, the economic effect obtained from applying the collective's papers in production has come close to R500 million.

In recognition of the great services in preparing highly qualified specialists, in developing scientific research, and on the occasion of the centenary since its establishment, the institute has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

On 5 December, the collective held a solemn meeting on the occasion of the award presentation. Present among the guests were leaders of academic and scientific research institutions, of educational establishments of Kharkov and other Soviet cities, and from a number of foreign countries.

Presiding over the meeting were: V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; V. P. Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary; F. M. Rudich, Science and Educational Institutions Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; N. S. Yegorov, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary special education; V. D. Parkhomenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary special education; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; prominent scientists and the institute's veterans.

A. F. Shekhovtsov, party committee secretary at the institute, opened the meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected to the honorary presidium.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, warmly welcomed by the audience, delivered a speech at the meeting.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and government, V. V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the institute's teachers, research fellows, students, and graduates on the high state award and wished new great successes in teaching and work for the benefit of the beloved homeland.

Your institute, he continued, has been bearing the name of the leader of the revolution, the name of great Lenin for more than 6 decades. The institute's collective and all inhabitants of Kharkov undoubtedly take pride in the fact that the institute was among the republic's first to obtain this distinction.

The Order of the October Revolution will be presented today to your institute. This award has been conferred on the collective at a time responsible for our party and all people, in the period of direct preparations for the 27th congress of the Leninist party.

The tasks of enormous political and economic importance, set in the precongress documents and discussed at present everywhere, tasks for accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress, for a further upsurge in the people's prosperity, and for averting a nuclear threat to the world, fully meet the vital interests of the Soviet people, and have been received with general approval and support.

**The decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, which have traced the party's political line under present conditions, have favorably influenced the whole atmosphere all over the country. It is necessary**, as M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized, **to continue to steadily pursue the line traced**. While fostering discipline and order everywhere and in everything, while making active use of moral and material incentives, while improving management in the national economy, and while providing ever more scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses, it is important to continue to constantly hasten our advance.

A great role in fulfilling the plans set, V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has been assigned to the higher school and, consequently, to your collective. Your institute is a recognized smithy of engineering cadres, known in the country for its part in developing science and technology. It is a gratifying fact that both now and in the past the life of your collective has been inseparably linked with the strivings and concerns of all people.

As is known, the institute's front-ranking teachers and students actively participated in the revolutionary movement. **The joint actions taken by Kharkov workers and students against autocracy were highly evaluated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin**.

An entire pleiad of selfless fighters for Soviet rule came from the institute. Among them there were Bolsheviks-Leninists Leonid Krasin, diplomat; Iona Yakir, military leader; and many professional revolutionaries.

After the victory of Great October, the entire activity of the institute was subordinated to socialist creation. The institute was the republic's first to admit graduates from workers' faculties (robfakovtsy]— workers from industrial enterprises and soldiers demobilized from the Red Army. The collective also filled with credit social orders in training electrical engineers for implementing the Leninist plan under the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia, and in providing the first 5-year plans with qualified cadres and scientific-technical papers.

And at the time of severe trials of the Great Patriotic War, more than 3,000 teachers, research fellows, and students of the institute went to the front. Evacuated to the hinterland, the others consolidated the country's defense with their selfless toil. The institute takes legitimate pride in its graduates such as Socialist Labor Hero and holder of USSR state prizes Zh. Ya. Kotin, chief designer of the KV tank; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor and holder of a USSR state prize I. Ya. Trashutin, well known

designer of diesel engines; Hero of the Soviet Union S. A. Borzenko, military correspondent; as well as many talented engineers and creators of new equipment.

On the 40th anniversary of the great victory, we pay a tribute of acknowledgement and boundless respect to soldiers of the front , all participants in the war, and hinterland toilers who saved the world from the fascist pest. The memory of the heroes will live forever, and flowers at the Monument of Glory to the institute's personnel who offered their lives for our Soviet homeland will never fade.

Having raised the institute from the ruins and ashes, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the collective actively joined in training highly qualified specialists and in accomplishing other topical national economic tasks.

Today, V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, it is impossible to overlook that **all the institute's achievements are the fruits of the hands, minds, and will of its many associates, true patriots of the collective**. In the meeting presidium there is Vasiliy Ivanovich Artoshchenko, well known to all present here. He has been working at the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute for 50 years. One may say with confidence that the scientist has been growing and shaping along with the collective. A worker in the past, he has covered the path from an assistant lecturer to an academician, has become a Hero of Socialist Labor, and a holder of a USSR state prize. This is a striking and convincing example of people's talents blossoming, of man's creative forces revealed under socialism!

The number of those multiplying the institute's glory includes Professor V. M. Kapinos and Ye. G. Goloskokov, both holders of Ukrainian SSR state prizes; senior lecturer Ye. A. Sukhodolskaya; senior instructor T. G. Khodko; and many others. Working conscienciously and with love for their jobs are laboratory assistant G. F. Demchuk, consulting-room chief V. V. Akimova, and electrowelder V. V. Popelnukh. And learning persistently and creatively to master science are recipients of the Leninist scholarship M. Mokraya and O. Akimov; excelling students A. Panchokha, S. Usatyy, and S. Plakhotnaya; M. Shiyanenko and G. Karnaushin, ex-servicemen who have creditfully carried out their internationalist duty; and many others.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy expressed gratitude and acknowledgement to the institute's lecturers, associates, and students for their selfless labor and exellent study.

**While noting on merit the institute's achievements**, the speaker continued, **we should concentrate both our attention and efforts on accomplishing the complex and responsible new tasks confronting the school.** This is primarily to provide the country's accelerated socioeconomic development founded, as is known, on scientific-technical progress, with cadres and science.

**Under the present conditions, the engineer has become a central figure in production, in the struggle for scientific-technical progress.** The national economy needs — one — specialists who are highly skilled with new equipment and technology, who have developed an appetite for research and the need for contact with science, and who are able to apply its achievements in practice. And — two — it looks for engineers with a sound ideopolitical tempering, who use modern methods of management and economic analysis, methods of work among people.

The country needs production commanders "charged" both with knowledge and energy for a constant advance, for regular study also after graduation, and for the steady perfection of production. For this reason we must train engineers who would go to the plant with the inner resolve not simply to maintain the technical standards achieved, but to qualitatively renew production.

One of the key objectives of the institute is to train such engineers. But has everything been done to achieve this objective? Let us admit that there is still a long way to go.And this applies not only to your institute. This in particular has brought about the need for reforming the higher school.

But a great deal can and must be done even now, without putting things aside in a bottom drawer. And it can and must be done primarily by invigorating the human factor, by changing the way of thinking and of handling the matter at hand by each worker of the higher school.

For rectorates and party organizations at higher educational establishments it is important to steadily raise the lecturers' responsibility for the results of the training and educational process. It goes without saying that the process of teaching must be resolutely rid of people who are not competent and are out of step with life, of those who are indifferent and inactive, who lack the moral and civil qualities which provide the moral standing to educate young people.

At the same time it is necessary to cardinally raise the responsibility of students themselves for the quality of their work — for their study. And these are precisely Komsomol organizations at higher educational establishments who are bound to show constant concern for boosting the prestige of persistent learning. It is important for each student to deeply realize, literally to absorb the indisputable truth, that to excel in study is not only his or her first duty, not only a way of self-assertion, but also a lofty obligation before the homeland.

Of course, study, like any other job, is not easy. Within the walls of a higher educational establishment, each student passes examinations in many complex and responsible subjects. But all these examinations are only a kind of steps leading to **the main examination — an examination before the labor collective in which one will have to work, an examination in vocational and civic maturity.** And the more weighty the luggage of knowledge, culture, and habits in social work acquired at the higher educational establishment, the more confident will the student be in life.

**The party sees in the present student generation not only people who are mastering the vocation needed by the country, but also its present and future political fighters.** This is why it is highly important for each young person not only to master the foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory, but also to learn correctly, to assess from class positions complex events taking place in the world, and to firmly defend our ideals and values. This is particularly topical under the conditions of the ideological struggle in the world arena. Our party and its Central Committee are doing

everything necessary to normalize international relations, to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. This was once again very strongly and convincingly manifested at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

For students themselves it is important to understand well and to actively spread the consistent and constructive foreign policy pursued by our party and the Soviet state.

In this way, V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, **life itself requires us to raise considerably the effectiveness of both teaching and ideoeducational work at higher educational establishments**. And there are possibilities for this. After all, the training process not always takes into account the requirements raised by scientific-technical progress, by the sociopolitical and spiritual development of society. For example, the Polytechnical Institute trains specialists in the field of automating production and technological processes. However, no matter how paradoxical it is, the institute's collective lags behind many other higher educational establishments in Kharkov and in the republic in applying electronic computers in the training of students. Also topical remains the task to rid ideoeducational work of formalism, of repeating over and over again abstract truths isolated from the reality, from real problems.

In attending to the all-round and harmonious development of the future specialists, more attention is to be paid to improvements in the material-technical base for organizing production labor and interesting cultural recreation for young people, as well as to their living conditions. Both the institute and the republic as a whole are very close to the point of fully settling the problem of providing the students with dormitories and public catering enterprises. Certainly, this is a great thing. Although even in this respect there is still a great deal to do to turn each dormitory into, as they say, a real home for the student.

A new task is emerging with growing persistence: To make the lives of young people on campuses more interesting and rich spiritually. It is important to cultivate among students high efficiency not only in the time of learning, but also in leisure time, to foment responsibility for a model order both in the class room and in the dormitory. In this respect, more initiative is expected from Komsomol and trade union organizations, as well as from the bodies of students' self-management.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, as well as local party and administrative bodies should purposefully consolidate the material base and the entire infrastructure necessary to organize and to carry out mass political work and cultural leisure of young people where they live.

The institute, V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, is right to pay much attention to students' physical culture and sports training. It is a pleasure to note that among the institute's students there are participants in Olympic games and climbers who have ascended Mount Everest. But this is not enough. It is necessary to systematically attract young people to regular sports exercises, and to persistently cultivate in each student the inner need to resort to physical culture as a source of health and of labor activity.

As is known, the student shapes his personality under the influence of the entire complex of living conditions, of the entire real environment, and of the sum total of relations in which he lives daily. This process is permanent in time. For this reason the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Edication, as well as the other ministries and the departments running educational establishments, along with institute rectorates and party committees, must posses a well considered and, what matters most, constantly supplemented plan for measures to settle the immediate tasks.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy touched upon problems concerning the organization of scientific research in the higher school and the development of science at higher educational establishments. At the confernce held in the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific-technical progress, he said, it was emphasized that, in accordance with the estimates available, higher educational establishments are able to increase the scope of scientific research works 2-2.5 times. This has been brought about, on the one hand, by the need to ensure due scientific standards in the training process which is being increasingly affected by the existing trend to integrate education with scientific research, and to the other, by the need, in developing the country's economy, to a greater extent,to rely on the existing scientific potential, including the intellectual sum total of scientists at higher educational establishments.

Science has long ceased to be a domain of talented individuals. Those are big collectives who, as the saying goes, make weather in it. In this plane, the possibilities of higher educational establishments are in many respects unique. What I have in mind are primarily the high qualifications and the broad range of the teaching personnel, and the availability of a modern material-technical base at many higher educational estabtishments. It is also highly important to merge the knowledge and experience of the teaching staff with the energies, scientific daring, and striving for new things of the students.

In raising the effectiveness of scientific research in the higher school, an important role has to be played by close cooperation among the collective of departments and higher educational establishments of various types in accomplishing large, crucial tasks. And the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must become a real coordinator of efforts exerted by scientists at higher educational establishments in their work on the most topical problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress. Th efforts of scientists are to be directed primarily at the search for new scientific-technical solutions, and at their more rapid application in production. This in its turn calls for providing higher-school scientists with conditions necessary for developing and making experimental models, and for their subsequent presentation to the national economy.

In other terms, what we need is to provide a strong chain from the conception of an idea to its materialization in a specific production or technology. The Ukrainian Gosplan, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, as well as other ministries and departments are expected to pay more attention to the accomplishment of this rather complex task.

**The Kharkov Polytechnical Institute**, the speaker continued, **is fit**

**to significantly increase its part in the progress of science and technology, and not only in the quantiative, but also in the qualitative respect.**

What do I mean by saying that? For example, the institute is engaged in developing robot complexes and systems for automated design and control. Having combined efforts with city enterprises and organizations, it would seem to be expedient to create a modern training and scientific center for production automation. Its objective would be both to comprehensively develop and to apply robot equipment and flexible automated systems, and to train and refresh the appropriate cadres. The formation of such a center would be the institute's contribution toward developing the production potential of Kharkov, and not of Kharkov alone.

At the end, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: **Under the present conditions, as it has been emphasized in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft amendments to the party Statutes, the responsibility of each party organization and each Communist for the situation in the collective has significantly increased.** The number of the institute's Communists has risen from a nucleus of 6 members to a large detachment of 1,800. The party organization is called upon to consolidate its vanguard role in the collective by concrete work, by concern for the institute's development, by live creativity and initiative. And your collective has many things to do — things which are great, complex, and interesting. To do them well, all must work hard, from the rector to the student.

May the homeland's high award be, for the collective decorated with the Orders of Lenin and of the October Revolution, the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute, an inspiring incentive to work and study, in the entire work aimed at accomplishing in a model way the responsible tasks set for the higher school by our Communist Party and the Soviet state.

**(V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause).**

While at the Kharkov V. I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute, V. V. Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself with the work of a number of departments, and inspected the show of the institute's achievements. N. F. Kirkach, rector; A. F. Shckhovtsov, party committee secretary; and other leaders of the institute and of its subunits gave an account of the main directions of the collective's training, educational, and scientific activity, and briefed listeners about the work performed by the institute's scientists on the Power and the Food Programs, on robot equipment and automated control systems, on resource-saving technological processes, and others. During the conversations, attention was called to the need to further improve the training of specialists, in particular for specialities and specializations as new as automated control systems, cryogenic equipment, engineering electrophysics, automated control systems for scientific research, robot equipment systems, and others. Efforts should be made to make teaching creative in all its forms. It was pointed out that, having turned into a large training and scientific center with a developed base, the institute should constantly raise the effectiveness of scientific papers, and increase its part in accelerating scientific-technical progress in various economic branches. The technical creativity and the inventing activity of the students has to be further encouraged.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the museum of the institute's history. While in the campus, he visited a dormitory and a students' coffee shop.

During the institute visit, V. V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by V. P. Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary, and A. S. Maselskiy, Kharkov Oblispolkom chairman.

### Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian CP Plenum

*LD051125 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 4 Dec 85*

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Kiev yesterday. It was attended by first and second secretaries of obkoms, the chairmen of oblispolkoms, (?ministers, secretaries of VUZ party committees), secretaries of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and first secretaries of oblast Komsomol committees.

The plenum discussed two issues:

1. Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress;

2. Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decisions on strengthening party guidance over the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist upbringing of young people.

A report on the first issue was delivered by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke on the second issue.

The following participated in the discussion: Makarenko, first secretary of the (Striy) Party Raykom; Grintsov, first secretary of the Sumy Party Obkom; Zadoyev, second secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom; Korzinkin, instructor at the Kommunarsk professional-technical school; Zhilyuk, chairman of the Kirovograd Oblispolkom; Ivashko, secretary of the Kharkov Party Obkom; Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukraine Komsomol Central Committee; Parkhomenko, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Ukrainian SSR; Secretaryuk, secretary of the Lvov Party Obkom; (Poverkin), secretary of the [word indistinct] party committee; Nikiforov, director of a Kiev association.

The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the questions discussed.

### Central Committee's Zaykov Visits Ukraine

*AU170940 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 Dec 85 p 1*

[RATAU report: "L. M. Zaykov's Visit to the Ukraine"]
[Text] L.N. Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, stayed in the Ukraine from 2 to 7 December. He visited Kiev, Kharkov,

Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhye. L.N. Zaykov inspected the Arsenal PLant and the Malyshev Plant associations, the L.I. Brezhnev Southern Machine Building plant, the Motor building, the Zaporozhye transformers, and the Dneporvskiy special steel plants. He visited the Y. O. Paton Electrowelding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and the V.I. Lenin DNEPROGES.

Issues discussed in conversations with workers, scientists, and specialists were: accelerating the application in practice of advanced scientific and technical achievements, and hastening in this basis the pace of intensifying the economy. Subject of thorough discussions were: fomenting plan and labor discipline, making active use of resource-saving technologies, and the ways of raising the quality and reliability of equipment. Particular attention was paid t hastening the pace of the technical re- equipment and reconstruction of enterprises, and further improvements in the working and living conditions of the working people.

In a conversation held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the issues of strengthening party influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress were tackled. During the conversation V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and L.N. Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, paid much attention to the preparation of national economic branches for the successful work in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Particular importance was attached to the broad application of the most up-to-date technologies.

During the visits to a number of enterprises in the Ukraine's major cities, the importance was emphasized of making use of all reserves for raising labor productivity, of stepping up the output of new modern equipment, and of raising the production of consumer goods. L.N. Zaykov familiarized himself with the progress made in housing construction, in the building of health service, trade, and public catering facilities, and inspected workers' dining rooms, service enterprises, stores, and children's pre school establishments.

On the tour of the Ukraine, L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu. D. Maslyukov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman ; and V.D. Kryuchkov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. The CPSU Central Committee secretary was also accompanied by Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary, in Kiev; by V.P. Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary, in Kharkov; by B.G. Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary, in Dnepropetrovsk; and by A.P. Sazonov, Zaporozhye Obkom first secretary, in Zaporozhye.

On 7 December, L.N. Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, participated in the proceedings of the Zaporozhye city accountability and election party conference and delivered a speech at it.

A report on the conference proceedings will be published.

**Zaykov Addresses Zaporozhye Party Conference**
*PM101100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85*
*First Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "To Be More Exacting"]

[Text] Zaporozhye, 7 Dec — Delegates at the city party conference which took place here have focused their attention mainly on key problems concerning the intensification of the economy and the rate of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and analyzed the causes of the serious lag allowed to occur in the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan targets for the production of cast iron, steel, and rolled metal. they also analyzed the causes of disruptions in the work of construction-installation and transportation organizations and municipal services. L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.

Labor collectives' potential and reserves and the need to enhance the militancy of primary party organizations in resolving urgent tasks of economic and cultural building were the subjects of conference speeches by P.M. Vanat, first secretary of the Zaporozhye Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; A.A. Chunikhin, steel foundryman at the Zaporozhstal combine; A.I. Bogatyrev, engineer at the Zaporozhye-2 Locomotive Depot; V.I. Omelchenko, general director of the Motorostroitel Production Association; V.P. Dribnokhod, first secretary of the Leninskiy Party Raykom; and other delegates.

L.N. Zaykov addressed the conference. All who have taken the floor today, the speaker said, have revealed in a businesslike and exacting fashion the causes of omissions and the existing reserves and potential for sharply boosting the national economy and have discussed tasks in giving a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress. In brief, the atmosphere of the discussion of the specific tasks facing the city's party organization are fully in accord with the spirit of the time, the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, and the boosting of businesslike activeness which is accompanying the nationwide discussion of the draft documents for the forthcoming party congress.

The present stage of party activity, the speaker went on to say, is distinguished by the sharply increased militancy of oblast, city, and rayon party organizations. Exacting evaluation of the activity of elected party organs is a distinguishing feature of the report and election campaign being held on the eve of the congress. Meetings and conferences are sharply criticizing such shortcomings in party committees' style of work as the supplanting of economic leaders, excessive bureaucracy, a passion for meetings, requests for information and documents, and liberal attitude toward those who allow breaches of discipline and display immodesty in personal behavior or complacency in the evaluation of achievements.

Fresh forces are joining the leadership of party, soviet, and

economic organs. This influx will continue, with experienced and young cadres being strictly combined. In brief, the course that has been adopted is correct. Now it must be translated into real and specific deeds. The conference of union republic Communist Party Central Committee and party obkom and kraykom first secretaries held recently at the CPSU Central Committee formulated with the utmost precision the tasks of party organizations regarding the leadership of economic and social building: It is necessary to aim for a fundamental turnabout of the entire national economy onto the tracks of intensive development.

Weighty results of economic activity have been reported recently by the collectives of the Motorostroitel and Zaporozhtrans formator Associations, the Kremniypolimer plant, and other enterprises. The secret of their success is plain. It lies in the thoroughly considered and comprehensively backed scientific organization of labor and management and in the Communists' energy, initiative, and persistence.

But these collectives' instructive successes have unfortunately not become an example for Communists in the city's other enterprises. As a result, the plans for the year and the 5-year period as a whole in terms of sales of industrial output and the rate of production volume growth are in jeopardy.

Particular concern is caused by the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises. Output volumes have fallen, technical and economic indicators have deteriorated, and there are chronic recurrences of technological equipment lying idle and of overexpenditure of raw and other materials. A decisive breakthrough is necessary in this vitally important sector. This, in turn, requires more energy in modernizing enterprises, more activeness in introducing new equipment, and more persistence in enhancing cadres' responsibility for their assigned work sector. modernization of "Zaporozhstal" is envisaged for the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to replace open-hearth furnaces with newly-built powerful converters with machinery for the continuous casting of billets, and the "1680" hot-rolling shop will be replaced by a modern plate mill. The metallurgical workers have to solve these tasks, which are far from easy, without any drop in metal production levels.

During the implementation of this important stage in the fundamental transformation of Zaporozhye's leading industrial sector the city party committee must carefully analyze the critical remarks by conference delegates regarding the unsatisfactory work of construction and installation organizations and the strict observance of plan discipline and contractual obligations.

The technology in many of Zaporozhye's enterprises is far below modern requirements. The party Central Committee has approved measures for the preferential development of machine building and such of its sectors as machine tool building, instrument making, and the electrical equipment industry. The tone in this important work must be set by scientific institutions, sector institutes, and the higher education system. Major scientific forces are concentrated in Zaporozhye, but hitherto the scientists' efforts have not been pooled for the developmnent of priority avenues, the creation of fundamentally new technological systems, and the development of the latest generations of equipment producing the highest efficiency.

But the introduction of scientific organization of labor, the speaker emphasized, is necessary today not only directly in the sphere of the management of enterprises' economic activity. It is no less important here to improve the style of the activity of party organizations, enhance their prestige, and strengthen the Communists' vanguard role in labor and in everyday life. What we need now, as much as we need the air that we breathe, is criticism and self-criticism, publicity in the work of party organizations, and correct selection and placement of cadres.

At the present period of our country's development, when the party is resolutely demanding unity of words and deeds from cadres, it is necessary to launch an implacable struggle against ostentation and embellishment of reality. It is necessary to establish in every party organization an atmosphere which totally excludes all lack of objectivity in evaluations and all self-glorification and also to give broad scope to criticism from below. The party needs the whole truth. It is impossible to work normally without accurate knowledge of the real state of affairs.

Growing importance is attached to the development of the masses' creative activeness, and the role of the human factor is increasing immeasurably in the light of the political course put forward by the party. Much here depends on raising the standard of work of soviets at all levels. They must keep all spheres of society's life within their purview. and primarily the satisfaction of working people's diverse needs and requirements. Much still has to be done in the city to ensure normal public transport operations, implement the school reform, improve the work of municipal services, and protect the environment. Particular attention must be focused on safeguarding enterprises' work under winter conditions. There can only be one conclusion: A more exacting attitude, stronger discipline, a more demanding approach toward oneself, and attention to people — this is today's commandment stemming from tasks whose resolution we cannot avoid.

L.N. Zaykov dwelt in conclusion on questions of the foreign policy activity of the party and state.

During his 2-7 December stay in the Ukraine L.N. Zaykov visited Kiev, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhye. He toured the "Zavod Arsenal," "Zavod imeni Malysheva," L.I. Brezhnev "Yuzhnyy Mashinostroitelnyy zavod," and "Motoro stroitel" associations; the "Dneprospetsstal" plant; the Ye.O. Paton Arc Welding Institute; and the DNEPROGES.

Conversations with workers, scientists, and specialists covered questions concerning the acceleration of the practical introduction of advanced achievements of science and technology and, on this basis, the speeding up of the rate of the economy's intensification. There was a detailed discussion on the strengthening of plan and labor discipline, the active utilization of resource-saving technologies, and ways to improve the quality and reliability of the equipment produced. Particular attention was devoted to speeding up the rate of enterprise retooling and modernization and to improving the working people's working and living conditions.

A conversation took place at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee which centered on questions of stepping up

party influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. During the discussion V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted much attention to questions concerning the preparation of sectors of the national economy for successful work during the first year of 12th 5-Year Plan. They attached particular significance to the widespread introduction of resource-saving technologies.

In the course of visits to a number of enterprises in the Ukrainian capital and oblast centers emphasis was placed on the importance of activating all reserves to raise labor productivity, boost the output of new and modern equipment, and increase consumer goods production. L.N. Zaykov familiarized himself with progress in housing construction and the building of health care, trade, and public catering projects and visited workers' canteens, consumer services enterprises, stores, and preschool establishments.

During his tour of the Ukraine L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.D. Kryuchkov, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and by Gorkom First Secretary Yu.N. Yelchenko in Kiev; Obkom First Secretary V.P. Mysnichenko in Kharkov; Obkom First Secretary V.G. Boyko in Dnepropetrovsk; and Obkom First Secretary A.P. Sazonov in Zaporozhye.

**Shortcomings Hit at Semipalatinsk Party Conference**

*PM191024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85*
*First Edition p 2*

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report under the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences" and general heading "To Advance Further": "Semipalatinsk"]

[Text] Nonferrous metals, machines, clothing, and foodstuffs — such is the profile of Semipalatinsk Oblast industry. Its enterprises account for about half of Kazakhstan's output of sheepskin articles, almost two-thirds of stiff leather products, and 41 percent of canned meat output. grain, potatoes, milk, and meat are the basic products from fields and stock units.

The oblast's economic potential is growing. But it is being far from fully utilized. In industry, for example, labor productivity is low and the number of lagging enterprises is being reduced only slowly. They have short-delivered commodities worth R75 million since the start of the 5-year plan. Considerable resources have been channeled into boosting agriculture during the 5-year plan period. But the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to cope with their output and procurement plans. The oblast as a whole is still in arrears to the state in terms of sales of practically all types of agricultural products, and grain and meat in particular.

The report delivered at the oblast party conference by Obkom First Secretary S. Kubashev noted that the main reason why the formerly held positions have been lost is the slackening of organizational and mass political work and the gap between the complexity of the tasks facing urban and rural working people and the style and methods of leadership of party committees and primary party organizations.

The following facts were cited. Last year many of the oblast's farms embarked on the wintering of livestock without proper preparations, and no maintenance work was done on many sheep pens and cattle stalls. Yet everything appeared smooth on paper. The early winter and sever cold caught them unawares. A considerable number of animals died. The following spring, moreover, 400,000 breeding animals did not give birth. The effect of this was that this year the oblast recorded a shortfall in meat deliveries to the state of 20,000 metric tons. Obkom Secretary N. Sembayev and the agriculture and food industry section were seriously reproached at the conference for mistakes and miscalculations; they have failed to analyze in depth the processes occurring in the countryside and lack adequate knowledge of the true state of affairs locally.

To a large extent the same shortcomings are also typical of Obkom Secretaries P. Savelyev and V. Pavlovich, who are responsible for capital construction and industry.

"The Semipalatinsk cement plant," senior rotary furnace operator M. Beysembayev said, "has been among the laggards for several years now. Why? There are quite a few reasons. But the main source of possible help for the collective lies in the enterprise's reconstruction and the improvement of production and living conditions for the workers. We have repeatedly put these requests and proposals to the party obkom, but questions that are vitally important for us remain unresolved, despite the assurances and promises."

The speeches by E. Foos, chairman of Borodulikhinskiy Rayon's Zavety Ilicha kolkhoz, and Ye. Shukizhanov, first secretary of Kokpektinskiy Party Raykom, also showed that the implementation of many correct decisions made by the obkom is not seen through to the end, while the demands made of those directly involved in executing them are often sporadic. People in the localities have become accustomed to such "flashes" of activeness and exactingness by the party obkom and its sections. This is what happened, for example, in the spring of 1983, when questions pertaining to the development of sheep breeding suddenly became the subject of strict monitoring. They were discussed at bureau sessions and plenums of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, at oblispolkom, gorispolkom, and rayispolkom sessions, and at an oblast sheep breeders' conference. This serious and so necessary attention to one of the main stockraising sectors was generated by a Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau resolution, which described the obkom's work in this area as unsatisfactory.

Let me say at once that the obkom succeeded in somewhat correcting the situation. And a year later the resolution was no longer subject to monitoring. But here is a curious detail: Some 18 months later the Central Committee Bureau again discussed the Semipalatinsk Obkom's work — this time in connection with serious shortcomings in the organization of feed procurement. And the oblast embarked on a new "round" of stepping up demands on cadres. And this in itself necessarily requires flying visits to the localities to deliver "tongue-lashings."

The report specifically mentioned Abaytuy Rayon. Sheep [illegible] here are growing steadily. It is one of the few rayons [illegible] overfulfilled their 5-year plan targets for sales [illegible] and other stock unit produce to the state. The secret of [illegible] big achievements lies primarily in the [illegible] leadership cadres, specialists, and rank-and-file working people for the sectors entrusted to them. And, of course, in the [illegible] leadership of the sector by the party raykom. The style [illegible] is distinguished by a comprehensive approach to the solution of the tasks of economic and social development in the countryside, specificity, and a businesslike attitude.

A line of accelerated development of sheep-breeding [illegible] embarked on in the last few years here. Major fattening complexes are being built. But the rayon, which lies in a dry [illegible] totally lacks surface water sources and needs deep [illegible] wells. Addressing the conference, Raykom First Secretary [illegible] Marayev said that leaders of the rayon and [illegible] repeatedly put such requests to A. Lomtev, chairman of the oblast Agro-Industrial Association. But its promises [illegible] been followed up by action.

On the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes, those who [illegible] with concern, the introduction of soil conservation [illegible] slow, crop rotation is not practiced on one-third of [illegible] and the utilization of mineral fertilizers is [illegible]. [illegible] specialists head the sector everywhere.

Questions concerning work with cadres were at the [illegible] conference delegates' attention. Increasing [illegible] competent and energetic workers have been promoted to [illegible] positions in the oblast recently. Locally there has [illegible] increasingly decisive process of getting rid of people who [illegible] justified trust and harmed the cause. For example, [illegible] chief specialists on farms have been relieved of their duties. [illegible] inveterate violators of the norms of party life have been [illegible] from the ranks of the CPSU and have had criminal and [illegible] istrative proceedings instituted against them.

Let me note that the purge process in the oblast party [illegible] tion is progressing under complex conditions. Workers who have discredited themselves do not hesitate to resort to anonymous letters and slanderous fabrications. Both the keynote speech and the other speakers stressed the need to eliminate [illegible] resolutely the shortcomings in party committees' work with cadres, this must be accompanied by broader publicity, the utmost development of criticism and self-criticism, and [illegible] for a businesslike analysis of the situation from leading Communists.

The course of the conference's work demonstrated [illegible] these demands are. Speeches which displayed [illegible] awareness of responsibility for the fate of the [illegible] followed by hackneyed set pieces and [illegible] [samootchet] embellished with praise or "angry [illegible] ministries and departments beyond the boundaries of [illegible] and even of the republic.

The delegates experienced a strange feeling when they heard the speech by B. Chasnyk, first secretary of Urdzharskiy Party Raykom. The rayon has failed to meet the 5-year [illegible]

Article": "Circles from a 'Narrow Circle'"]

[Text] The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the article published in the 16 August issue of *PRAVDA* under the above title and found it correct. The article correctly indicated shortcomings in the selection and placement of leading cadres in the former Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Communications, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants,and the Book Trade in the republic.

For serious shortcomings in his work and abuse of official post I. Soliyev has been dismissed as director of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Communications Republic Data Processing Center.

M. Dzhumayev has been dismissed from his post as director of the Tajik Agricultural Research Institute. The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has instructed the relevant bodies to strengthen the institute's leadership and to comprehensively study leading workers' political, business, and moral qualities.

The article "Circles from a 'Narrow Circle'" has been discussed at meetings held in collectives of the Agricultural Research Institute and the Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agricultural Production.

## November Economic Performance Reviewed

*PM181534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 85*
*First Edition p 1*

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "At the Close of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Industry

Nationwide discussion of the precongress documents and the desire to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress are injecting a truly creative spirit into the competition among millions of working people in the city and countryside. Initiatives are multiplying and new reserves are being unearthed and brought into play.

In November hundreds of labor collectives reported fulfillment of plan targets for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. They include the working people of the Lipetsk "Tsentrolit" plant, the "Vorkutaugol" association, the Belgorod cutting tool plant, the "Neftezavadmontazh" trust, and many other enterprises and organizations.

Success has not been easy. It took a great deal of work on strengthening organization and discipline in all components and at all levels of production, getting everything running smoothly, and improving labor efficiency. Working people's creative initiative and the skillful use of the best work methods and the experience of the Volga motor vehicle plant and other competition pacemakers are producing a high economic return.

The country's industry as a whole fulfilled the January-November output sales plan by 101 percent. All the union republics and the majority of ministries coped with this indicator. Collectives in the gas industry and some sectors of machine building and the agro-industrial complex achieved high results in increasing production and in producing the most important types of products. Compared with January-November last year, overall industrial production increased by 3.8 percent and labor productivity in industry increased by 3.4 percent.

Practice shows that the best results are achieved when labor productivity is persistently improved, production capacities are fully exploited, and all types of products are consumed thriftily on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, production intensification, and the augmentation of front-ranking experience. But last month's results show that not everywhere have labor collectives managed to reorganize their work in accordance with the demands of the day and learned to operate efficiently.

Capacities are not being propertly exploited at the Kutaisi truck plant, the "Soda" association in Sterlitamak, and the Kherson combine plant. Many enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry have allowed output prime cost to increase, are failing to meet targets for labor productivity growth, and are not fulfilling contract pledges.

Yet in all these national economic sectors there are collectives which have operated steadily for many years and fulfill all their technical and economic indicators. But, to all appearances, their experience is not getting through to the laggard enterprises, where work to unearth and exploit internal reserves is poorly organized. The top collectives have managed to improve labor productivity by 15-20 percent merely by strengthening production and technological discipline, reducing stoppages during shifts, and increasing the equipment utilization index.

There are reserves for improving the state of affairs at every enterprise, in every section, and at every workplace. Party and trade union committees and economic leaders are called upon to create the requisite conditions for their realization.

Last month the country's working people welcomed the decisisons of the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session. The foundation for the success of the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan is now being laid. It is the duty of every labor collective to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of this year's program and make up ground in areas where the starting positions for the 12th 5-Year Plan have not yet been reached.

Agriculture

Agricultural workers are summing up the results of the year and the 5-year plan. In conjunction with their partners in the agro-industrial complex, they are arming themselves with the best experience, finding out the causes of the lag in some sectors, and taking care to improve work in every area of production and output processing. Socialist competition results show that success is achieved when active use is made of progressive working methods, when discipline is strenghened, and when waste is combated.

The kolkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR in Gorodnenkovskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, falls into the category of farms where paramount attention is devoted to this. In the current 5-year plan it has secured a considerable increase in production and sales of grain to the state. Specialists from other oblasts have gone to the farm to learn how the Carpathian grain growers have obtained yields of 60 quintals per hectare.

The lights are on at night in the machine operators' schools. Most of the people who will be handling equipment in Altay Kray are attending basic technical training classes or courses to improve their skills. This is understandable: In the first year of the new 5-year plan intensive techniques will be used in the kray to cultivate various crops over an area of more than 1.2 million hectares.

The scale of labor competition for the prompt and high-quality preparation of equipment for spring field work is widening all the time. Machine operators in Pochepskiy and Suzemskiy Rayons, Bryansk Oblast, are setting an example. All their sowing and soil cultivation equipment is ready, and tractor and combine repairs are ahead of schedule. Reconditioning of parts has been extensively organized in the oblast. Industrial enterprises are actively involved in this. But in the country as a whole, it was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on the first day of winter only 82 percent of the tractors, 72 percent of the cultiva-

tors and drills, and 77 percent of the plows were in perfect working order.

Every morning, in all kinds of weather, the livestock-raising workers hasten to the livestock units. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 1 December more livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs than last year had been sent to procurement centers. Marked successes in the sale of livestock and poultry to the state have been achieved by agricultural workers in Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Komi ASSR, and Omsk and Tomsk Oblasts. Work has been considerably more productive than last year at dairy farms in Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Khabarovsk Kray, and Kamchatka and Magadan Oblasts. But, the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating the development of food sectors, increasing the produciton of foodstuffs, and improving supplies for consumers noted that not everywhere have resolute measures been adopted to eliminate all manifestations of mismanagement. There has been a considerable shortfall in the production of livestock products during the 5-year plan on farms in the Transbaikal area. Low animal productivity there is directly associated with badly organized feed manufacture. In some places feed preparation plants are practically at a standstill. And what has happened at certain enterprises of the Kazakh mixed feed industry? Many of them have been modernized but have started producing poorer quality products.

It is winter, but it is necessary to ensure highly efficient work at dairy plants, meat-packing plants, and other enterprises in the processing sectors. Maximum use must be made of all agricultural raw material in order to increase production of foodstuffs and improve their quality and range.

## PRAVDA Stresses Improving Management Methods

*PM191147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85*
*First Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Improving the Management Mechanism"]

[Text] Our country is approaching the start of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which will be a most important stage in the realization of the party's economic strategy. During the new 5-year plan period, the development of the national economy must be given the kind of acceleration that will ensure our achievement of the high goals outlined in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The precongress documents note that acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development requires constant improvement of national economic leadership and the reliable, efficient functioning of the economic mechanism, which includes various forms and methods which must correspond to the changing conditions of economic development and to the nature of the tasks being resolved.

As is well known, the basis for restructuring the economic mechanism has been developed through implementation of a large-scale experiment, which has proven the vitality and effectiveness of the new methods of economic management. They make it possible to consistently improve and develop democratic centralism, which combines unified, centralized leadership with initiative, creative activeness, and a high degree of responsibility at every level of management and production.

The draft Basic Guidelines have set the task of further reinforcing the centralized principle in leadership of the national economy. In this respect, the efforts of the upper echelons of economic management must primarily be concentrated on resolving the most important problems of socioeconomic development, improving national economic proportions, resolving key scientific and technical tasks, and creating better conditions for the work of associations and enterprises.

At the same time, the improvement of the economic mechanism is aimed at enhancing the role of the basic production unit — the enterprises and science-and-production associations — and at ensuring the organic unity of their rights and responsibilities. The task has been set of considerably increasing the economic independence of associations and enterprises and of granting them more opportunities in the planning and retooling of production.

As the economic experiment has shown, under the new management conditions enterprises and associations are making more effective use of production development funds and are more rapidly retooling production on the basis of scientific and technical achievements. One can be convinced of this by the example of many associations under the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and of enterprises in the Ukrainian food industry and the Belorussian light industry.

One of the important features of the new management methods is the increased economic responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end results of their work and for strictly and accurately meeting plan targets not only in terms of the volume of sales, but also by manufacturing the entire range of products ordered. For every percentage of the delivery plan unfulfilled, the material incentive fund is reduced by 3 percent; whereas if delivery contracts are totally fulfilled, the fund is increased by 15 percent. This is having a considerable effect. Many labor collectives now carrying out the economic experiment are fulfilling consumers' orders far more completely in comparison with other collectives, and they are also expending resources more economically and renewing manufactured products more actively.

However, leaders have not approached implementation of the new management methods thoughtfully and seriously in every sector. A particularly large number of shortcomings in this respect are to be found among construction workers. As is well known, an experiment to build projects on a 'turn-key' basis has been in progress since the beginning of 1985 in three main territorial construction administrations and two republican construction ministries. The results of the experiment are depressing and its effectiveness is still not great. And the fact is, many important issues were not resolved prior to the beginning of the experiment. The development of departmental methods concerning the system of conducting the experiment was dragged out until the middle of this year. The construction experiment has

been timidly carried out in the field.

The new, more sophisticated management methods tested in industry have helped to improve the economic indicators of the sectors' work, particularly in the second half of this year. The question of making the transition from the experiment to the extensive practical application of the new management methods, which have justified themselves in practice, is now on the agenda. From as early as 1987, the whole of the country's industry will operate under the new conditions, and during the 12th 5-Year Plan period other sectors of the economy will join in.

Resolving the socioeconomic tasks that the party has assigned to the Soviet people requires of every Communist and every Soviet person a thorough, thoughtful approach to economic matters, a new perception of problems, and an awareness of his great personal responsibility for the sector entrusted to him. Party organizations are expected to cultivate in economic leaders such qualities as competence and the ability to truthfully and critically evaluate what has been achieved, fulfill plans not at any price but with the least possible expenditure of resources, everywhere inculcate the Leninist style of economic management, and reorient economic thinking.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted the necessity to introduce the financial autonomy system more widely and to bring it to all primary work cells and every work place. It is important to work out effective measures to purge the distributive mechanism of wage-levelling, unearned income, and everything at variance with the economic norms and moral ideals of our society, and also to ensure the direct dependence of every worker's and every collective's material position on the results of their work.

During the nationwide discussion of precongress documents, with every passing day socialist competition to speed up production growth rates and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU congress is spreading. In the conditions of able management and its constant, rapid improvement, Soviet people will achieve new success in economic development and further growth in their well-being.

## Marchuk Describes New Intersector Complexes

*PM181241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3*

[Interview with Academician Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and technology, by B. Konovalov, under the rubric "*IZVESTIYA* interview": "Highways of Progress" — date, place of interview not given]

[Text] [Konovalov] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on creating intersector scientific and technical complexes and on measures to provide for their activity. Guriy Ivanovich, what has given rise to the need to create this new form of scientific and technical oranizations? What is their main task?

[Marchuk] Attention to scientific and technical progress is now becoming increasingly keen. This progress must be the main "motive force" along the path of intensification. At the same time we often see how the implementation of promising ideas from fundamental science and the development of fundamentally new avenues give rise to technology which does not fit comfortably into the established framework of ministries and departments. This causes tremendous difficulties in the development of new avenues, because ministries devote most attention to those developments which entirely serve only their own sectors. And the state suffers major losses because of delays in the development of operations which could produce huge savings in many sectors of the national economy. Intersector scientific and technical complexes (ISTV's) are intended to eliminate these difficulties and ensure accelerated development of the most important avenues at a leading world level.

In the first instance, 16 intersector scientific and technical complexes have been set up. Thus, for instance, an ISTC has been organized based on the well-known Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. It is set the task of developing technology and equipment for welding, surfacing, soldering, the application of coatings, and specialized electrometallurgy. As early as the 12th 5-Year Plan, the country should see a saving of millions of tons of ferrous metals and the national release of tens of thousands of workers through the introduction of developments.

Our country's own inventions of rotary and rotary conveyor production lines created under the leadership of Academician L.N. Koshkin are very promising for the mass production of many types of output by automated methods. Rotary lines ensure the comprehensive mechanization of manufacturing processes. By this means at least half the production area is saved compared with conventional technology, while labor productivity increases at least fourfold. And the creation of the "Toro" ISTC will give a powerful impetus to the development of technology which is important for many sectors.

There are avenues which need special attention and the speedy unification of the separate efforts of individual institutes and design bureaus. This task, for instance, is set for the "Personal Computers" ISTC. It is necessary rapidly to create a range of modern microcomputers up to a high world standard so that industry can begin producing them for mass use in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

These examples show that the first 16 ISTC's cover a relatively wide range of problems. The most important thing is that the priority avenues are being signaled out, avenues where a "breakthrough" should ensure a rapid advance along the entire national economic "front."

[Konovalov] Will the ISTC'd be autonomous organizations, or will they form part of some department? Who is to monitor their activity and who will determine the need for the creation of new organizations of this kind?

[Marchuk] The new organizations are to operate within the established framework of ministries and departments. The nuclei of the majority of them — or more precisely the organizations in charge [golovnyye], — will be institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, because it is here that new intersector avenues which

need to be accelerated most frequently arise. ISTC's being set up under the USSR Academy of Sciences include, for instance, the "Svetovod" for the rapid development of fiber optics, "Biogen," which is to deal with the problems of bioengineering, "Machine Reliability," "Catalyst," and others.

But sector institutes could also serve as the nuclei of ISTC's. In that case not the Academy of Sciences, but the relevant ministry would be responsible for the complex, although, of course, work would be done in the interests of all sectors. For instance, the "Robot" ISTC is being set up under the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. The organization in charge of this ISTC will be the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry's Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools. It is to head all work in the country on the creation of robotized complexes and flexible automated systems for the modernization of mechanical proceesing and assembly, work which promises a 50-150 percent increase in labor productivity. The possibility is also opened up, on the basis of this technology, of changing rapidly from the production of one type of output to another, which is of tremendous significance today.

An ISTC organized by a ministry will have its own specific features as compared with an "academy" ISTC. For instance, the "Nefteotdacha" ISTC of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry must not only create improved systems for the exploitation of oil deposits and efficient techniques for working productive deposits so as to ensure the fuller recovery of oil and gas; it must also make use of them immediately in experiments at existing oilfields.

Certain ISTC's are being set up by two departments. For instance, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are together organizing the "Laser Technology" ISTC. The organization in charge will be the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific research center for industrial lasers with experimental production facilities, while the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry will be represented by an experimiental plant with a design bureau. Their joint task is the creation of laser robotized manufacturing complexes and processes and their application in the processing of materials in various sectors of industry.

Coordination of the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments in the creation and effective activity of ISTC's is entrusted to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. It must define those highly efficient types of technology, processes, and materials whose creation could be accelerated through the formation of an ISTC.

It has been determined that ISTC's are to be created and reorganized by the USSR Council of Ministers. They are to work to 5-year and 1-year plans which will be integrated for all the organizations belonging to an ISTC. Every year they will report to the government.

The ISTC is entrusted with the coordination of all work in its sphere in the country, and it will fulfill the role of organization in charge. In addition, the ISTC is to carry out and coordinate fundamental research and development work in accordance with the relevant targets of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA countries.

Other very important innovations are also planned, which will be given their final, detailed form in the standrad provisions governing ISTC's. All the departments concerned will begin work on this at once.

[Konovalov] All the same, one of the chief bottlenecks for existing scientific research organizations is the weakness of the experimental base. Because of this, they are often unable to bring their developments up to a standard acceptable to industry. That is why the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress raised the question of merging isntitutes which industrial enterprises. How is this problem resolved within the framework of ISTC's? What will their structure be?

[Marchuk] There is no single, standard solution. In the first instance we tried to select as the organization in charge a sufficiently powerful institute with its own design bureau and experimental production facilities. To some extent the prototype ISTC was the Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute. In essence, it had already become an intersector complex. In addition to its scientific subunits, it had an experimental design and technological bureau, an experimental production facility, trial plants for welding equipment and specialized metallurgy, and also a specialized design and technological bureau for metalworking by explosives, with an experimental production facility. This institute complex will now be reinforced by the fact that a whole series of additional scientific and production subunits of various ministries and departments will be taking part in its work.

We tried to form other ISTC's on the same principle. In principle, the complexes must without fail include scientific research, planning, and design organizations and experimental production facilities (which will be strengthened in every way). The ISTC is permitted to organize engineering centers for preparing the models of machinery which are being developed for mass introduction, as well as regional scientific and technical centers.

Certain academic institutes have raised the question of the transfer to their jurisdiction of existing mass production plants to carry out experimental work and organize not only small series, but mass production of new technology. After discussions, it was deemed inexpedient to entrust to the Academy of Sciences economic tasks not appropriate to it associated with the organization of mass production and the fulfillment of the national eocnomic plan for series production and with the complex restructuring of enterprises to produce new output.

[Konovalov] Guriy Ivanovich, there are many examples where intersector academic developments have been brought up to a good standard; but nevertheless, industry does not take them up for mass production. If ministries display such inertia now, why should they suddenly lose it and start actively taking up the developments put forward by the ISTC's?

[Marchuk] Intersector complexes are a fundamentally new form of integration of science and industry. The process of their interaction will be placed on a compulsory basis. The USSR

Council of Ministers not only determines, but also approves the list of organizations of various ministries and departments taking part in the work of the ISTC's on a compulsory basis.

On the submission of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan will incorporate in the state plan for those organizations the production of output on the basis of the documentation of the ISTC's. This could mean experimental models or small series of new machines, equipment, or materials. At the same time, industrial enterprises will prepare for the mass production of new technology or materials if they do well in the tests on the small series.

The USSR Gosplan, receiving annual information on the degree of readiness of a new development of importance to the country, will determine which enterprises will take the "baton of introduction into practice" from the ISTC's and start mass production on the scale the country needs.

We are aware that not everything will go smoothly at once. But this way of organizing intersector developments, whereby the coworkers remain, so to speak, where they are, is simpler than a complicated organizational restructuring. For instance, the development of new, highly selective polymer membranes which filter new types of elements and of technologies for the membrane separation of liquid and gaseous media is entrusted to the "Membranes" ISTC of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. This is a progressive new avenue; and its successful development requires the involvement of organizations of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood processing Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. If they were all to be assembled under "one roof," it would take a great deal of time and effort. But with the help of the ISTC, it will be possible even without that to carry out work relatively efficiently, in coordination.

Let us add that the director of the ISTC will have considerable administrative rights. It is envisaged, for instance, that the USSR Gossnab will receive from him not only long-term, but also immediate claims for the provision of the necessary material and technical resources for the ISTC.

[Konovalov] One last question. New technology needs trained cadres; otherwise the most sophisticated machine can be discredited because of unskilled use. And the specialist training cycle in VUZes take 5-6 years. How can this contradiction be eliminated?

[Marchuk] VUZes are already becoming part of many ISTC's. They will certainly train specialists for new scientific and technical avenues. The ISTC itself, as the main coordinator of work in its sphere, is to define the demands which will be made on the specialists who will have to work with the new technology. Its task is to work out a kind of "profile" of the necessary specialists. On the basis of this, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education will organize new student training specialities.

As developments come closer to series production, since they will always be under the control of state organs, it is relatively easy to provide for the reorientation of the relevant VUZes, technical colleges, and vocational and technical schools.

It is clear that the chain must be complete: scientific research, experimental design development, testing, mass production, and cadre training. We can and must make full use of the advantages of the planning system to ensure the rapid introduction into practice of technology, techniques, and materials of an intersector nature which are important to the country.

Early December Weather, Crop Status Report
*PM181629 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian*
*15 Dec 85 p 1*

[Hydrometeorological Center of the USSR Agrometeorologist N. Orlov: "Agrometeorologist's Report"]

[Text] The cold weather [illegible] northeast of a line from Vyaz'ma [illegible] Ryazan, and Kazan. Mean [illegible] of December was 3-7 degrees below the seasonal average. In Moldavia, most [illegible] central regions of Belorussia [illegible] days was 3-6 degrees above [illegible] was near average.

The fields are covered [illegible] through Minsk, Bryansk, Kursk, and [illegible] cover (15-40 cm) was recorded in the northeast of the Northwest and Central Regions, most of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals regions, and the north of the Volga region. In the remaining regions the snow cover was mainly [illegible] days. Little snow cover in the fields and in the [illegible] and the soil had thawed out everywhere. Frost [illegible] among fall-sown grain crops and sown grasses in Moldavia, Crimea Oblast, and in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays [illegible] of the 10-day period, when the daily air temperature was 14-16 degrees.

The first half of the 10-day period [illegible] republics. It then became [illegible] 14-22 degrees (6-12 degrees [illegible] days as a whole the air temperature [illegible] normal average. Fall-sown grain crops [illegible] days in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Crops [illegible] dormancy in Armenia. In most [illegible] Siberia, the area west of a line through Omsk [illegible] to Novosibirsk and Barnaul, and [illegible] predominantly mild for the time of year. The [illegible] ture for the 10 days was 1-4 degrees above the [illegible] and in some parts of Kazakhstan 5-6 degrees. [illegible] Some nights, however, the [illegible] from minus 26 to minus 16 degrees. In Siberia and northern obalsts of Kazakhstan winter has been enough to [illegible] sown grain crops and sown grasses.

Agricultural Developments for 13-18 Dec

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-18 December. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 December: Field workers in Uzbekistan [illegible] preparations for next year's harvest. Thousands of fertilizer detachments are carrying out top-dressing [illegible] the republic's winter fields. (0600) About 90 percent of the measures [illegible]

### Launch of Cosmos-1709 Satellite Reported

*LD191453 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Text] Moscow, December 19 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched an earth satellite, Cosmos-1709, to continue exploration of outer space. The satellite has been put in the orbit with the following parameters:

— Initial period of revolution — 104.9 minutes;

— Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 1,026 kilometres;

— Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 982 km;

— Inclination of the orbit — 82.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

### Scientists Continue Study of Kamchatka Volcano

*LD150353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 14 Dec 85*

["Tents by the River of Fire"—TASS headline]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 14 Dec (TASS) — Soviet scientists have set up camp in tents near a fire-spitting lava flow on the side of one of the greatest active volcanos in Eurasia, Klyuchevskaya, on the Kamchatka Peninsula (northeastern USSR). The expedition from the Institute of Vulcanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far-Eastern Science Center will explore the consequences of the powerful explosions which took place at an altitude of 2 and 1/2 km as a result of the interaction of ice and lava thousands of degrees hot, which erupted from the crater's peak. The scientists from different disciplines — geologists, geochemists, geophysicists — will also study the nature and processes of the present volcanic eruption.

The expedition landing was preceded by a helicopter flight around the active volcano undertaken by a team of scientists. They recorded lava eruptions from the crater, which are sliding in three fiery flows along the slopes of the snow-covered volcano, causing mud flows. The ash and rock eruptions are reaching a height of 2 km. However, there is no threat to the town lying 30 km away from the eruption.

Every second the volcano, which rose up roughly 8 thousand years ago, is receiving about 2 metric tons of magma from the bowels of the earth, said Professor Sergey Fedotov, director of the Institute of Vulcanology. As a result of such an intensive upheaval of material to the surface, a mountain almost 5 km high has formed in that time. This is already the second eruption this year through the peak crater, although there are frequent eruptions through the side breaches on the slopes. According to the estimates made during the scientists' flight, ash alone is now being ejected at a rate faster than 10 metric tons a second, and lava is being ejected at no less than 50 metric tons a second.

### Use of Biological Enzymes in Industry Proposed

*LD191533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) — Soviet biochemists are proposing to use biological catalysts in industry. It has been established by scientists that enzymes, the simplest proteins peculiar to any living organism, may fulfill the role of catalysts for electrochemical reactions. Specialists have reached this conclusion on the basis of the discovery of the previously unknown ability of enzymes to act upon electrons and to accelerate electrochemical reactions.

Under the leadership of the corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Scientists, Ilya Berezin, it has been established that these proteins serve as catalysts in living organisms. If they are used in industry it is possible to achieve an acceleration of chemical-technological processes by millions of times. Now the work has been registered in the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discovereies as a major scientific discovery, fundamentally changing the previous concept of the mechanism of the transfer of electrons with the aid of enzymes in biological and electrochemical systems.

The specialists believe it will be possible to widely use enzymes obtained, for example, from micro-organisms, in a new way in electro-technology, the chemical industry and

New fuel elements and biologically active compounds which cannot be obtained by any other methods, analytical instruments which make it possible to quickly determine the composition of complex biological mixtures are by no means a complete list of areas for the practical use of biological systems from enzymes. Specialists are even trying to create technological equipment which imitates the activity of enzymes for use under conditions where natural enzymes disintegrate.

### Research Ship To Explore California Coast Region

*PM181455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 6*

[G. Kurov report: "New Voyage for the *Vityaz*]

[Text] Novorossiysk — The crew of the scientific research ship *Vityaz* has completed its jubilee 10th voyage. The last days of thisyear are packed with work: Soon the *Vityaz* sets off on a new expedition.

First Mate Yuriy Sergeyevich Yefanov describes what the crew of the *Vityaz* was doing on the latest voyage and what lies ahead:

"The *Vityaz* was working in the central Atlantic, off the coast of the western Sahara, and in the Mediterranean. The main subject of study was the Gulf Stream, that powerful ocean current, or rather its processes of heat exchange with the atmosphere.

"A considerable proportion of the work was done in the Bermuda Triangle region. A fall in the temperatures of the deep currents was recorded compared with those obtained last year on the *Akademik Kurchatov*, and there were a number of other curious

observations...

"We set off for our next, 11th voyage in the first few days of the new year. For the first time (on the new *Vityaz*) we are going to the Pacific. We will be working in the region of the California coast, which is very promising for specialists in the spheres of deep-water currents, global tectonics, and underwater animal life."

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**Last Ship of Year Departs for Spitsbergen**
*PM181144 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 1*

[TASS report: "Passage to Spitsbergen"]

[Excerpt] Murmansk — The *Nina Kukoverova*, a motor ship of the Murmansk maritime shipping line, has set course for Spitsbergen. With this trip the polar sailors are completing shipping on the line connecting Murmansk with Soviet mining settlements on this Arctic archipelago.

**Environment Commission Discusses Plans, Tasks**
*PM171000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 12 December under the chairmanship of V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission examined the question of the measures planned by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy for nature protection in the zone of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex for 1986-1990. It was noted that the aforementioned ministries are poorly conducting work to construct nature protection projects in the current 5-year plan period and are not fully providing for the implementation of nature protection measures at enterprises under their jurisdiction in the complex' zone during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises to adopt measures to eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur in the construction of nature protection facilities at enterprises under construction or already in operation in the zone of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex. Other targets were also set for the ministries and departments concerned.

In accordance with a report from the USSR Minstry of the Fish Industry, the question was examined of the protection and reproduction of fish stocks in the country's inland reservoirs. The commission noted that fish breeding in the aforementioned reservoirs lags considerably behind the existing potential. Throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Transport Construction, and a number of other ministries have failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the construction and commissioning of fish breeding enterprises envisaged by party and government targets.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, other interested USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to radically improve the protection and reproduction of fish stocks in the country's inland reservoirs.

The commission examined the question of work by the USSR Ministry of Health to implement party and government decisions regarding nature protection. The adopted resolution orders, in particular, that the effectiveness of state sanitary inspection of the implementation of measures to eliminate and prevent pollution of the environment be improved, primarily in cities and other population centers of the country with a high level of air pollution.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of Health to more broadly develop work to study the effect of the state of the environment on the health of the population.

The session also examined the question of ensuring the implementation of measures to preserve the ecosystem of the lower reaches of the River Nemunas and the Kurskiy Zaliv in the Lithuanian SSR and of improving the state of the environment in this region.

**Ashkabad Experiences 'Rare' Dust Cyclone**
*LD191839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of Ashkhabad today witnessed an unusual natural phenomenon. It occurred during the morning. Our correspondent Kurban Babayev reports:

This morning there was a sudden haze of dust and it began to grow dark, as though nightfall had arrived. The town was enveloped in a dense gloom. For a time transport came to a halt and telephone communications were partially disrupted. In order to avoid an accident the town services shut off the supply of natural gas. It should be said that they were all well prepared since timely information from the Hydrometeorological Center had made it possible to take the necessary measures and the town functioned normally.

In the office of Zinaida Ivanovna Afanasyeva, head of the republic's hydrometeorological center, the telephone kept ringing.

[Begin recording] [Babayev] How does the specialist assess this natural phenomenon?

[Afanasyeva] This phenomenon has been caused by a dust cyclone moving into the territory of Turkmenia. It reached us from the Arabian and Iranian deserts and brought with it thousands of tons of dust. The highest concentration of dust at one time exceeded the permissible level by 40 times, and exceeded the daily average by 120 times.

For 2 to 2 and 1/2 hours Ashkhabad was in the center of the cyclone, that is, in the eye of the storm. Visibility was down to zero. Some time later, with the movement of the cyclone to the northeast, the dust began to disperse somewhat.

This is a very rare phenomenon. Over the past 32 years such cyclones have been noted by us in the town in 1953, 1968, and 1975. The main feature of such cyclones is that after they pass over the Kopet-Dag mountain range they descend with great force on our city. [end recording]

**Scientific Society Plenum Held in Turkmenistan**
*GF181746 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian*
*1645 GMT 18 Dec 85*

[Text] Perspective questions related to the work of the republic's scientific and economic community for intensifying the national economy in connection with the tasks envisaged in the draft basic directions of the country's economic and social development were reviewed at the plenum of the republican administration of the scientific and economic society. Representatives of the branches of the scientific research institutes and workers of the planning and financing organs took part in the plenum.

(Miredov), chairman of the republican administration of the scientific and economic society and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, delivered a report. Relevant resolutions were passed on the question discussed.

**Shaumyanovskiy Rayon Views Color TV Via Satellite**
*LD191525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*
*1000 GMT 19 Dec 85*

[Summary] Central Television has began to relay its First Program through a satellite communications station in the Lesser Caucasus, enabling the inhabitants of the mountain Shaumyanovskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan to view New Year programs from Moscow. More than 98 percent of the republic's population can now receive central and local television programs in color.